

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27TH, 1892.

NUMBER 52

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27th, 1892.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

It must be confessed that the municipal and sanitary authorities of this city have again signally failed to comprehend the terrible responsibility which rests upon their shoulders in the matter of protecting us against the ravages of fever. In the early part of the winter the sanitary officials did good work in visiting some of the streets which had suffered most from fever, and ordering much needed sanitary improvements in every house needing them. This sensible measure led us to hope that something effective would be done to protect us against a return of the epidemic. Later on, however, all this praiseworthy activity vanished, and in its place there is to be found nothing but the old apathy and indifference. The streets have not been repaired, nor have they been cleaned. Dangerous nuisances exist in every part of the city, old buildings are being torn down, and householders are permitted to keep their premises in just as filthy a state as they please. A beneficent providence has been doing us generous service in washing the streets with copious rains and in keeping back the summer heat, but the danger exists nevertheless. Why it is the authorities can not keep our streets in decent repair, we can not imagine. Every one of these broken places becomes a receptacle for stagnant water and street refuse, and therefore a breeding place for disease. Every quintal which is not kept scrupulously clean is also a source of infection during the intense heat of summer. We do not need any elaborate precautions to keep this city free from fever; we only need a good water supply, good food and cleanly surroundings. Proper attention to these simple matters will do more to free Rio de Janeiro from the scourge of fever than all the schemes ever devised. And yet, it is just these few simple factors in our daily life that are least considered. Happily we are thus far free from fever, and there are many reasons for the belief that the summer will pass without an epidemic. But this, we submit, is no reason why the streets should be left in their present condition.

THERE can be no doubt of the soundness of the position of the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to the fusion of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica, as promoted by the government, but we should like to see the question discussed on a broader basis. The government has and can have no authority whatever over such a question, unless expressly authorized by Congress, and its action therefore is not only illegal, but is highly perilous to the best interests of the country. There is nothing in the present situation which calls for such action, and it is therefore unwarranted as

as well as illegal and perilous. Before the hasty passage of the Matta Machado bill by the Chamber last October, a steady improvement had set in, exchange was rising and a better feeling was apparent everywhere. The general impression was to the effect that the Treasury would assume responsibility for the currency now outstanding and we should see an end to the inflation which had been caused by unsound banks and unscrupulous speculators. The unexpected vote given by the deputies, however, dispelled the illusion, and exchange promptly fell. We are therefore back again in that state of distrust and uncertainty into which we were plunged by the mad financial schemes of the Ruy Barbosa regime, and there we shall remain until the government learns to keep its hands off. Bad as the situation is, it could easily be improved simply through ordinary channels, but it will never be improved so long as the government continues to devise and encourage such schemes as that now resolved upon. The only safe course for Brazil is for the Treasury to assume the sole right of issuing the circulating medium, and then to let all banking corporations take care of themselves. If they choose to waste their capital on speculative schemes, then let them stand the loss. All the government need do is to see that the directors and officers of such banks are held strictly accountable for their acts, and that they are rigidly punished for every crime. To protect such men from the consequences of their illegal acts is bad enough, but when the government goes still further and endeavors to save them from bankruptcy through the loan of its own credit, then it is doing what no self-respecting people should permit.

We have on several occasions discussed the serious mistake made here and elsewhere in South America of maintaining large standing armies. They are not only unnecessary and costly, but they are invariably prime sources of disorder and misgovernment. The proposed increase of the Argentine army during the coming year should lead to a fresh consideration of the subject, not only in Argentina but in every neighboring country, for it carries with it consequences of grave import to every one of them. We do not imply in this that the Argentines have hostile designs, although it is well understood that all these military preparations are for the purpose of meeting possible aggressions on the part of Chili; we wish merely to call attention to the pernicious example, to the grave economic consequences which must follow, to the disorders which will ensue, and to the consequent action of every neighboring republic which will feel compelled to increase its military establishment as a means of self-protection. There is not a country in South America which would not be more orderly and more prosperous without its standing army. It may be that corruption and the turbulent character of the people would prevent the effective operation of civil law, and that justice would be practically of impossible attainment, but that, we submit, is exactly the case to-day. Making a soldier of a corrupt and turbulent man does not transform him into an orderly and upright citizen; on the contrary, it organizes disorder, gives it authority and license, and only too frequently cloaks corruption in the garb of legality and respectability. In Argentina, in Brazil, in Uruguay, in Chili, in every country of South America, the military force is invariably the promoter of revolution and disorder. In every one of them an ambitious or discontented officer is always a source of suspicion, fear and constant disturbance. The privileges which these men enjoy and the destructive power which they wield, render it impossible to keep them within bounds, except through the exercise of an arbitrary power similar to that which they themselves enjoy. The results are not only disorder and arbitrary repression, but they are to be found in the destruction of all civil government, the overthrow of personal guarantees and civil procedure, the degradation of republican institutions, the accumulation of public indebtedness, the dissipation of public wealth through taxation and the diversion of private enterprise into other and safer channels than those of agriculture, commerce and industry, and, above all, in the general degradation and demoralization of the people. The Argentines can not possibly afford to maintain such an army, nor

can Brazil and Uruguay. Were these countries to reduce their armed forces to a number barely sufficient to guard their forts and arsenals, they would not only save a large annual expenditure and regain their sadly demoralized credit, but they would be just as safe from foreign aggression and domestic insurrection as they are to-day.

QUARANTINE IN BRAZIL.

The schooner *Anno K. Bishop*, Captain Rulon, which left New York on September 15, having fallen, and bound to Para, Brazil, returned yesterday morning.

Captain Rulon said he arrived at Para on October 12, and was signalled to enter the harbor. He anchored near Aiella light-house and waited five days. No attention was paid to his signals. He then concluded to sail up the river, but was met by a Brazilian man-of-war, and ordered to return to New York.

No opportunity was given to speak to any person, nor was he allowed to approach any nearer than to be able to distinguish signals. No hint or vessel was permitted to go to the leeward of the schooner, because she came from New York, where cholera was supposed to exist.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, Nov. 12.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 22.

SHRIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SANTOS OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of the "Journal of Commerce."

Sir:—In order to give you an idea of the way and manner sick seamen are treated in this city of Santos, I will relate what occurred relative to one of my sailors who was attacked with yellow fever on board my ship, the *Orellana* of Liverpool. Yesterday, one of my men showing strong symptoms of yellow fever, I thought best to send him to the hospital, where he could, or should, have better treatment than he could have aboard my vessel, although I had cleared from the port. The vessel lying outside the fort about three miles, I started from my vessel about six a.m., arrived at Santos at eight, and made every effort to procure a permit for an entry to the hospital. After running about I found that it could not be effected until about twelve o'clock midnight. In the meantime I made inquiries how to have the man conveyed from my ship to the hospital. I made an offer for a steamer launch to tow my boat with the man aboard as near his destination as possible, but found the tug would not be permitted to tow a boat from outside the fort. I found at last that my only remedy was to make an arrangement with a bond or horse-car (special), which on arrival at the Barra Liri, and the price agreed upon was sixteen milreis. I took the man from my vessel, had to carry him through the surf with my boat's crew to the station, waiting there fully half an hour. I saw the manager of the company, who, when he saw that the patient was a poor sailor, said "No; febre, febre." I told him I must have some conveyance to the hospital, and at once, for about five o'clock p.m. no patients were admitted. The manager at last offered me a common sand-car with the sand not swept out, which I had to accept, and he charged me 20 milreis for the service. We were driven rapidly and roughly over the road to the hospital. On our arrival my own crew had to place the sick man at the door of the ward he was to occupy. He was received by two servants who handled him like a dog, and the physician said he would probably die before night; but I believe that, with kind treatment, he had a fair chance of recovery. He died at 7 p.m.

Yours, &c.,

FELTUS GIBB,

Master barque *Orellana*.

Santos, Oct. 23, 1892.

A BRAZILIAN GULLIVER AND HIS TRIP TO BROODING-NAG.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

"And the English guest he beat his breast,

For he heard the loud spittoon!"

Ancient Mariner (Dr. Allan version.)

Most Illustrious Lord.—Pray do not be surprised at my bursting in upon you in this complimentary manner, neither ascribe the effusion to interested motives; I always endeavor so far as practicable and decent, to conform to the customs of any country of which I may find myself for the time being an inhabitant, and in so addressing you, simply concede to you, sir, who occupy so high a position in my regard and in that of your other fellow-citizens, a title enjoyed by even the humblest laborer in Brazil.

Well, sir, you will I am certain be concerned to hear that I have been suffering of late from a slight disturbance in the urinary organs; whether from the effects of an experimental dinner of "feijão" and "carne secca," or from drinking Chateau Lafite at a Rio restaurant, or from absorbing cholera germs in a glass of Apollinaris, I know not, neither does it matter. What is more to the point is that when afflicted in that way I always feel a certain extra tenderness in the region of my "brins pritoricos."

Then it is that any intelligent foreigner—and I admit that many foreigners are intelligent—if his luncheon tended to comfort me, would draw near and soothe me with a judicious dissertation setting forth the manifold defects of his own countrymen, while admitting the superiority of the British race to all others on the face of the globe. He would, so to speak, bring forth his lute and tinkle in my languid ear the patriotic songs of my native land, such as "Rule Britannia." The British lion is a noble scion,—but beware how you tread on his tail! etc., etc.

But my complaint is, just at this critical juncture an unintentionally intelligent foreigner has taken a precisely opposite course. In a "Journal" whose reputation for being "serious" is so absolute as to place it far above the suspicion of the capacity to make a joke under any conceivable

presque or provocation, he has analysed and unfavourably criticized British life and character with a mastery of his subject not to be attained without at least several weeks' residence among the people of whom he writes.

His observations have not been confined to the manners and customs of any particular class. On the contrary we are given to understand that he has moved in an affable manner with all sorts and conditions of English men, women, and children, and has passed from the bank guided saloons of the lower middle classes to the gilded saloons of the aristocracy; in which latter, by the way, he would probably notice a far more and more interesting in the matter of opinions. He has travelled from Don to Beersheba and found all human.

The sum of his experience he states in the following program, viz.:

"Scratch an Englishman and you will find a barbarian!"

Sir, in my present state of health you can imagine the effect of this thing, if not entirely original, written on my "barbarians!" It was simply shattering. No other word can adequately express it.

What right, I indignantly ask, has he to go about scratching Englishmen? It is as if I myself were to travel up and down the country scratching Brazilians! I should be very sorry to do so, I leave them to scratch themselves in peace.

But let us suppose that some Englishman could be found who would have an objection to scratch a Brazilian; what would he expect in full?

My "barbarians" are so much excited at the moment that I dare not trust myself to give an impartial answer to this question. I refer therefore to my friend Crepeauw of our *chaque* who, with some others, is sitting near me, reading a comic novel by a Brazilian author of world-wide fame. I have the "Journal" in my hand. "Look here Crepeauw," I say, "you are an Englishman, are you not?"

"Rather!" says Crepeauw.

"Then!" says Crepeauw, "I am a gentleman writing in this paper who says that if I scratch you I shall find a barbarian."

"So you will," growls Crepeauw. "Don't you try it!"

"Now I want to know," I persist, "what you would expect to find if you scratched a Brazilian?"

"Nigge," says Crepeauw between the jabs of his pipe.

Fildersquib of the L. & B. B., and T. both protest against the brutal way of feeling displayed in this reply. Nevertheless we are compelled to admit that the Brazilian, however intelligent, is frequently warmer as to complexion, earlier as to hair, and smaller as to calves, than one who objected to see the "Caucasian played out" might desire to find him. The fact is, his kindness of heart has led him to extend his African brother—and his sister—an injudiciously generous and intimate warmth of hospitality, which has undoubtedly left its mark upon his race.

Neither has the "poor Indian" of Pope's famous lines—I quote from memory—

"...the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Clothes him in front..."

but leaves him otherwise unprotected from the weather, been kept at a sufficient distance.

The result is that a large proportion of the "bravo povo Brasileiro" is a little mixed as to color, and exhibits, in its appearance and manners, many of the good traits which distinguished its ancestors when roaming the woods in a state of nature. "My Africa's sunny mountains and India's coral strand."

"This I am convinced is more like what Crepeauw intended to say, but being an 'Anglo-Brazilian' he has expressed himself in a language more appropriately brutal. Crepeauw means well, but expresses himself awkwardly."

The writer remarks in one of his letters that Englishmen yield to the police an obedience which he stigmatises as "imbecile."

"Shee!" I say—pauca, pauca—"Sliee," that's my humor!" says Corporal Xym. It would, no doubt, be easier for him to meet the interference of the minion of the law with a revolver shot, or a sly gash on the stomach with a razor. But here English imbecility is too strong for English brutality; and unfortunately were any gentleman, Brazilian, or other, by such means to prevent an English "habitué" from ever again returning to eat his dish of kippered herrings, and drink his basin of tea in that cottage in Lambeth or Kenilworth where he is expected by his "young barbarians all at play"—those young barbarians of whom he is thinking as he tramps the deserted pavement of nights while the clouds chase one another across the moon above him, and the church clocks chime the small hours—then, in England would the law "tan nasty." There would be an possibility of "squaring" the matter by the expenditure of a few coins of rob, or their equivalent.

The law would "smash" the offender with the mechanical deliberation and precision of a steam hammer.

The law would take him to a quiet corner and strangle him as a wild beast for which society had no use and no regard. Sir, the average Englishman is on the side of law and order.

But here, in this beautiful Brazil—I am sincerely desirous to admire where I can—

"Where every prospect pleases" etc.

such a barbarous system is unknown; neither would its existence be in harmony with the genius of the high spirited nation who in that glorious day, ever to be remembered with pride and fireworks, overthrew without shedding one drop of blood the terrible tyrant under whose despotic sway their country had groined during upwards of fifty years!

It is true, as shown by the decrees issued at the time, the army and navy rendered valuable assistance, as did also several journalists, but this only shows that the public force and the people were of one mind. One trembles to think what would have happened if they had not been!

"Aux armes citoyens!"

"Qu'il en sorte un jour, adieu nos si bonis!"

As to the journalists, it is stated that two or three of them became mad with patriotic enthusiasm; and, twisting up some back numbers of

their papers into cocked hats, put them on with great dignity, and passed over after for generals of division.

But, Sir, when I think of all those other glorious days with which our streets and avenues are spotted over; the 13th of May, the 7th of September, the 11th of June, the 1st of January, the 31st of December, the 14th of July, the 1st of April, and nearly all the rest of the calendar; when I look around me and behold the signs of an enlightened civilization in every direction, all the barbarian rises in me and wants to be gone.

What did England ever do to advance the cause of culture and refinement? Did England ever paint on "Order and Progress" on her flag, and was a Brazilian the first to do it?

I begin to have myself for being a Briton born. Yet what can I do? I have one resource is left me. I can naturalize! Shall I do so, or not? The question is, shall I be a barbarian or a Brazilian? I am conscious of a certain vacillation. I must consult destiny and toss up for it. Here goes!

Head—a barbarian.
Tail—a Brazilian.

Tail it is!

The die is cast. I am to abandon the country of Lord Smith and Sir Gladstone and become a Brazilian. One Englishman is thus to be scratched out altogether. Excuse an abrupt conclusion; but I must be off without delay to the police. I think it is—or to the army—to take my naturalization papers.

I therefore bid you farewell and remain,

Your faithful
Obedient humble servant,
DR. ARISTIDES MARIA DA SILVA DE
NICODERMUS DEWDROP.

P.S.—You see I have added a handful of fashionable Brazilian names to the one you know me by—to be handy for telegrams, the city director, etc., but I mean to be known as Aristides Maria.

N. D.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday 22nd inst., the following officers were elected to serve on the committee for the coming season: President, Basil Freeland; Secretary, A. L. Wheatley; Treasurer, Alfred Hime; Ernest Voule, F. Wehly, Frank Voule, D. D. Keny.

It was decided to prepare the oil ground in the Rua Paysandu kindly lent by Consellers Mayrink through the intervention of Sr. Pedro Aquino.

And also to raise the annual subscription to 20000 for those joining the Club before March 31st, after which date all new members are liable to pay an entrance fee of 10000.

The Club are lucky in getting the services of Mr. Whadeley for secretary, as he is well known to be a most active and energetic cricketer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is stated that Dr. Manoel Quintana declines to be a candidate for the Senate.

—Within a very short time more than 100 men have deserted from the camp at Santa Catalina.

—The frost, it is said, has caused considerable damage in the province of Mendoza, Argentina.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to ask the government to declare suspended the port of Santos.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that the Rio Grande federalists have recently purchased 600 stand of arms in that city.

—The chamber of deputies of the Argentine Congress has passed a bill adopting for the army and navy the Mauser rifle and carbine of the Argentine model.

—The provincial government of Entre Rios, Argentina, has followed the pernicious example of Santa Fé by levying a tax of 5 cents per 100 kilos on threshed wheat.

—An insurrection broke out in the province of Corrientes, Argentina, on the 23rd inst. The revolutionists, who are said to dispose of considerable resources, have several pieces of field artillery.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 26th announce a hostile manifestation against Chili in Cordoba, while others of a similar character are preparing in Mendoza and Tucuman. It is anticipated, however, that no serious importance will be attached to these chivitis.

—The provincial government of Santa Fé has raised its tax on wheat to 10 cents per 100 kilos. Besides this the tax-gatherer frequently finds opportunities to duplicate, and even triplicate, the tax by levying the same wherever and whenever he can find the grain.

—There is nothing more needed in this republic," says the Buenos Aires *Iterali*, "than an energetic vigilance committee after the model of one that San Francisco, California, once had. There would be less crime and a better administration of the law afterwards."

—The preliminary exhibition of the articles to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition was opened in Buenos Aires on December 13th. The President of the republic was unable to be present, and was represented by the minister of finance; the diplomatic corps was also present and numerous invited guests.

—Affairs in Rio Grande seem to be simmering down, at all events the revolution, which was represented as certain to take place this week, has not yet come off. It also seems that the sureness towards Uruguay is being smoothed down, thanks to some timely and diplomatic explanations. It is quite possible the whole affair, revolution and all, will blow over after all.—*Montevideo Times*, December 18.

—The Riachuelo port authorities at Buenos Aires have commenced the construction on the sea wall, east of the entrance to the Riachuelo, of a semaphore, which will be of the greatest service in the navigation of the canal as it will show vessels the depth of the water in the entering the port the depth of the water in the entrance canal. As soon as the table of signs has been drawn up, it will be published for the benefit of the shipping community.

—This morning's telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the situation in Corrientes, where the revolution is rapidly extending, is causing much anxiety. The President is using every effort to conciliate the factions and will probably send a special commission to settle the controversy. This revolution, as was the case in Santiago del Estero, is against the provincial government and does not directly affect the national authority.

—The gold premium at Paraguay is now about 450%. The revenue of the republic is so reduced that it hardly suffices for the administrative expenses, without paying any service on the heavy foreign debt. It would be a good chance for some enterprising capitalists to buy up the republic, out-right and start it on a fresh basis. It is evidently not capable of maintaining its "independence" much longer, and perhaps it would be better for the people that it should not.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In Argentina the minister of war now unwisely proposes that the effective strength of the standing army shall be increased next year to 15,600 men, distributed as follows: Engineers, one regiment of 500 men; artillery, three regiments of light and one of mountain artillery with 2,400 men each, each regiment with six batteries of four guns, making 96 altogether, to be increased in time of war to 144; infantry, twelve regiments of 600 men each, divided into two battalions of 300 men each, making a total of 7,200 men; cavalry, ten regiments of 350 men and sixteen squadrons of 125 men each, making a total of 5,500 men.

—Considerable excitement has been caused by a statement, made in a pamphlet published, in regard to the killing of Argentine telegraph operators by the Chilean revolutionary commissioner, now minister at Buenos Aires, during the war with Balmaceda. Demonstrations hostile to that minister have been made, and a police force was stationed at the Legation to prevent acts of violence from being committed by the mob. The police has dispersed assemblies in the streets. Congress met in secret session to take cognisance of the matter and the minister of foreign affairs declared before this body that the Chilean minister says that he is not responsible for the said statement. Congress has voted a motion approving the demand made by the Argentine government on that of Chili for the recall of the minister.

—The budget committee of the Argentine chamber has presented the following report of the revenue and expenses for 1893: *Extenses*—Consolidated, \$1,432,285 m/n; interior, \$16,015,293; foreign affairs, \$308,920 m/n and \$263,080 gold; finances, \$383,737 m/n, 11,071,943 gold and 14,289,990 in bonds; Madero port 2,400,000 gold; justice, etc., 3,327,408 m/n; war, 12,897,385 m/n; marine, 6,508,111 m/n; total, \$50,874,147 m/n, 13,725,023 gold and 14,290,960 in bonds. *Receipts*—Imports, \$21,000,000 gold; additional 700,000; exports, 2,300,000; storage, 450,000; f. ports and moles, 500,000; lighthouse and anchorage, 120,000; which service, 90,000; consulates, 60,000; 35 per cent. land tax, \$1,350,000 m/n; 55 per cent. patents, 1,300,000; stamped paper, 3,900,000; statistics and stamps, 600,000; post-office, 1,800,000; telegraphs, 700,000; water and drainage works, 2,500,000; port traction, 35,000; sundries 300,000; alcohol, 5,000,000; beer, 250,000; matches, 900,000; banks and companies, 300,000; total, \$18,935,000 m/n and \$25,220,000 gold.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—S. Paulo papers notice the arrival of 60 soldiers of federal cavalry.

—The state judiciary has recently been organized in Maranhão and Sergipe.

—There was a conflict in São Paulo on the 25th, in Rua Duque de Caxias, between the police and persons attending a session of a recreation society.

—A S. Paulo telegram says that two officers and some sergeants of the military garrison there showed themselves insubordinate this morning, but were promptly arrested.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Bahia says that at the municipal election at Cachoeira there was a fight in which 12 men were killed and many wounded. Among the killed is the vicar of the parish.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning gives a very distressing account of the situation in Rio Grande. According to information derived from refugees, who have been obliged to come here through fear of personal violence, the partisans of Julio de Castilhos are imposing a veritable reign of terror upon the inhabitants of that state. Armed bands exist in every part of the state, some of them composed of notorious criminals who are taking advantage of the situation to pillage and murder with impunity.

—The port of Paranaguá is imposing quarantine restrictions against Santos.

—Generally a sick man is an object of sympathy. In Santos, however, the reverse seems to be true. Those who don't the assertion should read a communication in another column.

—The contractor for the navigation of the lower Tocantins has been given three months to procure another steamer. He will continue to receive his subsidy (30,000\$ a year) in the meantime.

—Two Ouro Preto priests telegraphed to the *Journal do Commercio* on the 21st complaining that two officers accompanied by a squad of soldiers had broken into their house, destroyed their furniture and attempted to kill them.

—The Paraná legislature has adopted a resolution, solicited by the governor, giving the state executive powers to use violent measures against the opposition. The governor evidently believes that he himself is the republic, and that all opposition is treason.

—A *turfa* mill, for drying, preparing and compressing a kind of peat called *turfa*, was formally inaugurated at São Paulo on the 20th inst. It is said that the *turfa* deposit contains about 4,500,000 cubic metres, and that great results are confidently expected from this industry.

—The action of the Pará municipality in voting 29,000\$ for municipal representation when the state constitution declares that it shall be free, has excited considerable criticism. In all probability the fundamental law will be ignored, as has so frequently been the case elsewhere.

—A telegram from Blumenau, Santa Catharina, addressed to President Floriano Peixoto, protests against the annulling, by the municipal council, of the recent municipal election at that place. The signers of the telegram claim that their candidates were elected by a vote of 1,174 to 69.

—It is stated that the insubordinate soldiers of the disbanded police regiment of the state of Rio de Janeiro will be enrolled in the federal army. Those that are married will be assigned to commands belonging to the garrison of the city of Rio de Janeiro and the single men to those stationed on the frontier.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The manifesto issued by Gen. Tavares in answer to Gen. Pego's address to the troops in Rio Grande has at last been published by the press of this city.

Gen. Tavares in his manifesto points out the contradictions in that address and asks how it is that Gen. Pego, after asserting that the intervention of the military in the affairs of the state has been disastrous, wishes them to continue to interfere for the purpose of sustaining the artificial and calamitous situation which they have created. He severely criticises the appeal made by Gen. Pego to ignoble and selfish instincts and says that he does not believe that the Brazilian soldier, who has so often displayed his devotion to noble causes and his self-abnegation in their defence, will, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, all in enshaving his country.

Alluding to the fear, expressed by Gen. Pego, of the political disintegration of the country in event of the success of the Rio Grande revolutionists, Gen. Tavares says that, if the success of the latter should be the signal for revolt in all the states, this is a proof that these states are oppressed and discontented and only need the lead of Rio Grande to take up arms and force the present representative of the country to change his policy or to retire from his office. Thus, says the General, the country would be saved from the disintegration that now threatens it. If the country's present representative should refuse to yield to the people's wishes, then the army and navy, displaying a correct comprehension of their lofty mission, would interfere and compel him to respect the will of the sovereign people.

The alleged expectation of an invasion of the state by refugees, says the General, is a pretext for the extermination of political opponents.

"Loving my country," he terminates, "I, who am now in the heat of my countrymen, trusting to have resorted to this means, had I disposed of the necessary resources to ensure its success, for I consider it a political necessity, since the representatives of my country display indifference to the vandalism that devastates the land of my birth, and since they laugh and boast of a result that shows the abasement of a people that has a record to cherish and maintain; but it is not always possible for the friends of liberty to shake off immediately the chains of despotism. The day will come, however, when they will consider themselves strong enough to realize their legitimate and patriotic aspirations, and then, if I am still alive and it is necessary to appeal to force, I shall place myself at the head of my countrymen, trusting to compensate for the weakness of age by the patriotism and sense of civic duty with which I believe myself to be inspired."

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Telles, who had just returned from the frontier, thinks there is no danger of an invasion. The refugees lack means of existence, and the government had made elaborate preparations for repelling an invasion into the state. The Uruguayan authorities had seized arms belonging to refugees, which they promised to deliver to the Brazilian intendant at Sant' Anna do Livramento.

A Montevideo paper says that the Brazilian police on the border has seized 19 cases of arms consigned to a merchant at Bagé.

It was reported at Montevideo on the 23rd that 80 soldiers had deserted from the Brazilian army and fled into Uruguay.

Cca. Vasquez, who had been sent by the Uruguayan government to inspect the frontier, had returned on the 22nd, reporting that the refugees, for want of a sufficient quantity of arms and competent leaders, were unable to attempt an invasion.

Two Castilistas had crossed the line and killed the federalist Lourenço Vieira at Rivera. The 3rd and 4th regiments of Uruguayan cavalry are watching the border. The Montevideo press displays considerable irritation at the insulting language of the Castilista journals.

The general state of affairs on the border and neighboring districts in Rio Grande is said to be deplorable. Estancias have been abandoned, shops have been closed, and the country has been handed over to pillage.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last report have been as follows:

Benefit dance, Sept. 7th	2,531\$600
Geo. O. Gordon (New Orleans)	209 \$40
Louis Hirsch \$5 @ 15\$	75 000
Sir R. K. Gray	1,000 000
Brazilian Coal Co.	1,000 000
London and Brazilian Bank Ltd.	35,000 000
Frederick Youle (London) £100 @ 13½	1,828 570
E. J. Smart	200 000
Harl & Rand (New York)	3,000 000
Amson W. Hard	1,000 000
Mrs. A. W. Harl	1,000 000
C. B.	100 000
Proceeds of Concert promoted by Mrs. Carson and Mr. Alfredo Napoleão	1,000 000
J. Ulysses Naylor, £10 @ 13½	174 550
Total	48,110\$560

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sirs,—Will you kindly allow us to appeal, through your valuable paper, to all who are interested in the Strangers' Hospital. A Committee has been formed to prepare for a Bazaar to be held in Petropolis towards the end of February, on a holiday. All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged. All kinds of fancy articles will be acceptable, also needlework, photos, toys and dolls, and especially articles for the gentlemen's stall. We request that all articles sent be marked with the sale price.

Contributions may be sent to the Committee. Names of the Bazaar Committee:

Mrs. MAWSON, No. 4 Rua Honório.
Mrs. McINNELL, 122 Rua dos Mineiros.
Mrs. ALLEN, Rua D. Alphonsus.
Mrs. EUSÉBIO, No. 2 Travessa de Joinville.
Mrs. GUDGON, 128 Rua 15 de Novembro.
Mrs. CUTOLO, Honório House, Rua Honório.
Mrs. TROUT, 41 Rua Thereza, Petropolis.

LOCAL NOTES.

—It is stated the amount paid in premiums to race-horses here during the last five years is 3,389,498\$.

—On the 23rd inst. a bear made his escape from the circus in Catumbi. He was killed by the police on Morro de Santa Thereza.

—An executive decree of the 26th inst. appoints Dr. Fernando Lohm minister of justice and interior, the duties of which he has been exercising *ad interim* for a great part of the current year.

—Senator Aristides says that hereafter he is going to write only on abstract politics. The concrete, he says, worries him too much. Aristides certainly ought to give himself (and us) a rest.

—A sick man, thought to be insane, was brought before the 4th police delegate on the night of the 25th. He was feverish and much agitated, and an examination showed that he had been beaten, presumably by the police. He was sent to the hospital.

—Executive Decree No. 1,169, of the 17th inst. maintains in force the contract with the Amazonas Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. until the government, after calling for tenders, is prepared to make a new contract. The decree provides for proceeding at once to the call for tenders.

—The famous racing horse Ormonde, winner of the Derby, passed through here on the *Clyde* in the 26th, en route to the United States via England. He was purchased in Argentina for something over £30,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse. His new owner lives in California.

—The new cabinet department of justice and interior, whose organization was formally announced in a decree recently published, comprise four sections, viz.:—justice, internal affairs, instruction, and an accounting office. The postoffice and telegraph service will be subordinate to this department.

—Col. Serra Martins, the officer that attempted to arrest the governor of Pernambuco, has been transferred from the command of the 14th battalion of infantry to that of the 17th, which, we believe, is stationed in Paraná. This the government evidently hopes will keep Col. Serra Martins out of mischief.

—The Uruguayan minister to this capital, Dr. Blas Vidal, has resigned.

—A poor black woman was killed Christmas evening on the Central railway, near the S. Diogo station.

—The Supreme Court of Appeals has resolved to consider the application for *habeas corpus* made by Sebastião Pinho.

—Dr. Felisbello Freire, one of the prominent government supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, has assumed the editorial direction of the *Figura*.

—The police have again placed the great financier Sebastião Pinho in duress. This time it is on account of his connection with the Companhia Industrial e Colonizadora do Brazil.

—A telegram from Rome announces the death there of Dr. Jeronymo José Teixeira, Visconde do Cuzco. He was for many years prominent in the political life of this country under the empire.

—According to telegrams received the new Brazilian cruiser *Pindamon* (Teeth-puller) has arrived at St. Vincent, and the *Príncipe de Marjão* has left La Guayra, Venezuela, for "Coração" (Curacao?).

—We are under many obligations to Messrs. Soares & Niemeyer, the well-known printers and stationers of Rua da Alfândega, for a fine collection of Christmas cards and calendars. The work is neatly done and can not fail of appreciation.

—A new plan has been devised for the lotteries of this city, by which the capital for each drawing will be 120,000\$, and the number of tickets 10,000. The tickets will cost 12\$ each, and will be sold in thirds and twelfths at 4\$ and 1\$ respectively.

—The *Journal* of the 23rd sharply criticises the action of the government in sending the Niecheryo police insurgents to serve in various regiments of the regular army. Our colleague very sensibly remarks that if these men are guilty of sedition and insubordination, they should be tried openly and sentenced. Executive action in such cases is illegal.

—Were they asleep, or was it a bargain? Some days ago a man, named Francisco Lino de Oliveira, was arrested in this city on account of being implicated in a 25,000\$ robbery in Barra Mansa. On the 26th he was sent up the Central railway, accompanied by a police guard, to be delivered to the Barra Mansa authorities, but in passing through No. 9 tunnel he mysteriously disappeared. How it happened, no one knows!

—The reclamations made in the public press against the retention in lighters of cattle which arrived here on the steamer *Flamstead*, have at last secured the landing of the unfortunate hutes. The cattle were kept on the lighters at Gamboa 41 days, suffering daily from heat, thirst and hunger. Of the 120 embargoed, 59 died, while the remaining 61 were in a most pitiable state when landed. The humanity displayed in this matter can have no justification whatever.

—The government has issued orders for establishing at Brussels a bureau for superintending immigration from Europe to Brazil. This bureau will be under the direction of a superintendent with a salary of 12,000\$ per annum, with a secretary who will be paid 6,000\$ per annum, a clerk with a salary of 4,800\$ and a servant whose pay will be 800\$. We trust the legislation in Brussels will not hereafter deny the existence of this agency, as is so frequently done in London.

—A pleasing little quarrel has broken out in that abnormal institution called the "normal school," because of the selection of Dr. Athilio Borges to preside over the faculty. It is objected that the gentleman is disqualified because he is the respondent in a police inquiry. The Dr. denies the soft impeachment and insists on presiding. The opposition arises, it is said, among the salaried officials and not among the professors. For all the good this school is doing, it might be presided over by the naughty boy that Dr. Athilio whipped.

—Among the passengers on the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde*, which left for Europe on the 26th, was Dr. Nicolas A. Calvo, the Argentine envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States for the settlement of the Missions boundary question which has been referred to the President of that country as arbitrator. Dr. Calvo is one of the ablest and best jurists in Argentina, is the author of various important legal treatises, and is, above all, a man of high personal character. He speaks English well and is a great admirer of the political institutions of the United States.

—We see that the papers continue to talk about the "minister of instruction," but we can not discover him. Perhaps the "minister of justice and interior" is the man referred to, as the affairs of public instruction form a section in his department. It would be wise, in our opinion, for the government to issue a decree—one of the Moles and Pagan kind—fixing the character of the various public departments for all time and specifying the exact title of each minister. And if time is of any object, we would suggest that no title should exceed a half dozen words. Life is short and paper and ink are becoming expensive.

—The Petropolis hotels are evidently inclined to maintain their reputation at all hazards. Of course guests are not wanted. A few days since a gentleman sent to one of them with his wife, where they enjoyed the hospitality of the hotel to the extent of buying their faces and hands and taking coffee. They did not occupy a room, but went away to a friend's residence. The account presented was 18\$! Intending visitors to Petropolis should remember this.

DEATH.

On the 24th inst. at Rio de Janeiro, JOHN STEELE, son of the late John Steele, aged 14 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The proposed bank fusion is heartlessly described as the long sought mathematical solution—0 + 0 = 1.

—The Paraguayan customs receipts in November were 147,331\$997. The *Antônia neta de rendas* collected 52,447\$504 in the same month.

—The minister of finance has given the Banco do Brasil six months for the redemption of its outstanding notes. This is one of the old issue banks.

—We hear that the general meeting of shareholders of the Banco do Brasil to-day will be unable to act on the question of fusion through lack of a quorum.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco do Brasil on the 26th inst., the proposed fusion was, according to the official report, unanimously approved. It is said, however, that there were three votes against the scheme.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that the Brazilian minister, Dr. Assis Brazil, has directed a note to the Argentine government protesting against the exaggerated import duties imposed on Brazilian products.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* claims to be informed that the government has made arrangements for the payment of the £1,000,000 borrowed from Rothschilds. We presume this neatly exhausts the gold deposits made by the banks of issue in the Treasury.

—It is announced that the 100\$ and 500\$ notes of the 3rd stamp will be received for redemption, without discount, up to the 30th June next. The 200\$ notes of that stamp are now valueless. All the Treasury notes, surcharged for account of emission banks, will be received for redemption, without discount, up to the 30th June, as also the 100\$ and 500\$ notes, 2nd series 15 stamp, of the Banco União de São Paulo.

—It is absolutely incorrect, as an evening paper yesterday says, that the *Journal do Commercio* has ever invoked the intervention of the executive power in the bank question. No one can show a single word of ours which supports such an assertion. The programme of this paper has always been and will continue to be, obedience to law. We have never asked that the executive power should usurp the functions of the other powers. We consider such usurpations as criminal and subversive of the liberties of Brazilians, as well as of their dignity. —*Journal do Commercio*, December 27th.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 26th, 1892

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000 milreis) 27 d.

do do do do milreis in U. S.	51 75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	178 27
do of £1 stig. in Brazilian gold	8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 13½ d

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .. 2\$000

do do do do (paper) ..	500 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.	27 00 c
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper) ..	37 703
Value of £1 sterling ..	178 777

EXCHANGE.

December 26.—The market opened very undecided. The official rates on London, posted by the bank, were 13½—13½, and small transactions were reported at 14 in bank sterling. Shortly before midday the banks began trading the market and found money at lower and lower rates until the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13½, which was found to be under takers' ideas, and the rate advanced again to 13½ at which the market closed. There was a good deal of business done with bank sterling reported at 13½—14 and commercial at 13½—14½ with money at 13½ on London, 68½—70 on Paris and 8½—88 on Hamburg, at 90 shs, 3400—3500 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

December 27.—The British Bank opened at 13½ on London, but joined the London and River Plate and the Brazilian banks at 13½ in the afternoon. The London and Brazilian Bank posted no rates; a silly and quite needless for attack was made on this bank by a "new loan" in one of the native papers in the morning. There appeared to be very little doing; bank sterling was reported at 13½—13½ and commercial at 13½—13½, the market closing flat, with the banks unwilling to draw at 13½, and money offered for commercial sterling at this rate. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

December 22.—The market was a little "slacker" in the morning, but recovered in the afternoon, and it appeared to have recovered also the opportunity that was disturbed on Monday and Tuesday. The banks posted 13½—13½, but the

last rate shortly after opening, the London and Brazilian Bank posted no rates until the afternoon, when all the banks were drawing freely at 13½. This was not much doing, with bank sterling reported at 13½—13½, removed from 13½ to 13½ and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13½—13½. At the close the bank bank was doing at 13½ on bank office and a commercial sterling was quoted at 13½—13½. Sovereigns sold at 178½, buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

December 23.—The market was quiet, but fairly steady until late in the day when a rather flatter feeling was apparent. In the morning business was reported at 13½ on bank office and at 13½ in commercial sterling, but later repeated paper bank sterling at 13½—13½, and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. The market closed with the banks doing at 13½, with takers for repeated paper at 13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

December 24.—The banks opened at 13½ on London, but next to nothing was done, and business was suspended at midday. In the morning some trifling transactions were reported at bank sterling at 13½, and in commercial at 13½—13½. In the afternoon bank sterling was done at 13½ and commercial at 13½. In repeated paper business was reported at 13½. Sovereigns sold at 178½, and closed with buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

December 25.—The market was quiet and rather uneasy in the morning, but became firm during the afternoon and closed at the best rates of the day. The British Bank opened at 13½, but the others were without posted rates, except the London and Brazilian Bank which "hung out" 13½, and after midday when bank sterling was obtainable everywhere at 13½. There was very little doing, with bank sterling reported at 13½—13½, repeated paper at 13½—13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½. At the close the banks were drawing freely at 13½, and there was no money for commercial sterling at 13½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 178½, sellers at 178½.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 19.

9 Apolice, 45,000,000	36 An. Min. 500 912
Banks.	
200 Construtor	300 Republica
50 do	50 do
400 Inicial	400 do
100 do	615 do

200 V. F. Sagueally ..	120 Melh. no Brax. 37
200 do	21
December 20.	
200 do	13

65 do	500 Parv. Rio
200 do	500 do
37 Inicial	500 do
975 do	1100 Republica
200 do	1200 do
150 Lavaura e Com. ..	1200 do

200 V. F. Sagueally ..	120 Fojas e Estal. 21
200 do	1200 Melh. no Brax. 37
100 Jar. Bot. tram ..	179

December 21.

2200 do	70 h. n. Cr. RL Brax. 58
70 do	3
Banks.	
41 Commercial	550 Lavaura e Com. 70
200 Construtor	2650 Republica
500 Cred. Popular	180 do
700 do	30 Rural, 25,000

200 V. F. Sagueally ..	46 S. Christ. tram 20
100 do	1200
113½ do	13

1 Falei, de	50 Anif. Brax. ..
100 Vigor	100 Fojas e Estal. 21
100 do	100 Melh. no Brax. 37

December 22.

10 Apolice, 45,000,000	450 do. Genl. £20 3
2000 do. Genl. £20 3	300 do do do 3 500
4100 do	2 500 do do do 3 500

100 Construtor	200 Inicial
100 Cred. Popular	200 do
200 do	100 do
10 Rural	1000 Republica
10 do	145 1300 do

December 23.

9 Apolice, 45,000,000	1300 do. Genl. £20 3
2000 do. Genl. £20 3	300 do do do 3 500
2500 do. Genl. £20 3	500 h. n. Cr. RL Brax. 58
4000 do do do 3 500	100 do do do 3 500

200 Construtor	3600 Republica
100 Un. Br. tram ..	7 400 do

50 Anif. Brax. ..	150 S. Christ. tram 205
50 do. Orient. nav. 8	500 Merc. Hypoth. 200
300 Noites P.R.R. 8	

December 24.

1000 Sovereigns	18 000 do. Genl. £20 3 500
1 Apolice, 45,000,000	15 h. n. Cr. RL Brax. 58

100 do	600 Republica
300 C. Pop. 31 Jan. 35	8500 do

37½ V. F. Sagueally ..	1000 Const. Civis. ..
25 do	500 Fund. Typ. Sal. 1
2018 do 75%	1000 Amer. 20% 1
210 Jaid. Bot. tram ..	200 Obm. Philis. 22

December 24th, 1892.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000	1,400,000\$..	Agrícola de Paranaapanema.....	38000—July 31	60\$	602,000	—
1,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agropecuária do Rio Negro.....	10000—July 31	60	—	—
1,000,000	400,000	..	Agropecuária de Vassouras.....	—	—	118 000	—
1,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cam. e Viação Fluminense.....	4 000—July 31	200	210 000	—
760 400	758 400	360,83	Companhia Fluminense.....	10 000—July 31	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	200,000	Correa Brasileira.....	10000—Aug. 31	50	13 000	98000—
1,000,000	725,000	1,000	Commodos e Export. de Café.....	10000—Jan. 31	60	50 000	—
1,000,000	60,000	..	Empreza de Obras Públicas.....	15 000—Sept. 31	20	22 000	20 000—
1,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evangelina Fluminense.....	2 800—July 31	40	15 000	—
1,000,000	30,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	4 500—July 31	35	16 000	34000
1,000,000	10,000	..	do do Rio.....	100—Jan. 31	100	90 000	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo.....	—	200	62 000	60 000—
1,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana.....	3 300—July 31	70	3 000	—
1,000,000	5,250,000	24,489	Nacional de Fios e Estêf.....	—	100	20 000	18 000—
1,000,000	1,900,000	..	Nacional de Oljeas.....	5 000—Jan. 31	35	35 000	—
1,000,000	9,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural.....	3 300—July 31	70	3 000	—
1,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil.....	—	40	2 000	2 000—6 000
1,000,000	21,805	..	Reconhecimento do Rio.....	10250—July 31	35	35 000	—
1,000,000	3,400,000	..	Servico Maritimo.....	33470—July 31	60	35 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	34,317	Tecnicas Brasileiras.....	5 000—July 31	80	47 000	—
1,000,000	20,000,000	..	União Lin. do Est. do Piauí.....	4 000—July 31	20	20 000	—

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Date	Steamer	Destination
1892		
Jan. 2	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 11	Tanar...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Trent...	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 23	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Coleridge.....	Jan. 24th

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Garrick.....	Jan. 12th.
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Hoibin.....	Jan. 4th
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require further remark; it cannot be eloquently imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND

Chemists.

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